

SUES FOR PEACE.

A Termination of the Chinese-Japanese War Now in Sight.

THE CHINESE MAKE A PROPOSAL

Which Will Be Presented to Japan Through Our Minister.

GOOD OFFICES OF THIS COUNTRY

Exercised in Behalf of Peace Between the Two Warring Powers Likely to Prove Successful--The Exact Terms of China's Proposition Presented to the United States Minister to Peking Not Yet Known--Nor is it Yet Known How the Matter Was Brought About.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.--China has succumbed to the inevitable and has sued for peace, and her proposal will be presented to Japan through the United States minister at Peking and Tokio, thus promising a termination of the war, as the result in part, at least, of the exercise of the good offices of the United States.

It is not possible at this time to learn the terms of China's proposition as handed to Minister Denby, but it is probable that it provides for but two concessions--a money indemnity and a relinquishment of suzerainty over Korea. It is improbable that the first tender will be acceptable to Japan, as such overtures rarely are, but this proposition will open the way to a counter offer of terms by Japan through Minister Denby and the negotiations, if successful, and if they follow the usual course, will lead first to the truce under proper guarantee, or a preliminary agreement to cease hostilities, and finally to the signature of a definite treaty of peace.

Just how this proposition was brought about is not yet known. It is probable, however, that as the matter is in the hands of the American ministers in China and Japan, the visit of M. Dering, commissioner of maritime customs at Tien Tsin, to Japan cannot be directly connected with the peace negotiations as has been supposed.

TROUBLE EXPECTED

At the Alabama Inauguration--Warlike Preparations Going On.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.--A Montgomery Ala., dispatch to the Star says: Notwithstanding the authorities here disclaim any alarm over the contemplated actions of Kolb and his threat to be sworn in as governor on Saturday, there are warlike preparations going on in the city. Two loads of sabres have been sent around to police headquarters and guns are being brightened up in the military armories. Not only this, but the military of the state have been "invited" to be present at the state's expense to attend the inaugural ceremonies and there are other indications that the authorities are expecting trouble with Kolb and his crowd.

The Kolbe members of the legislature are sullen and silent. They are non-committal, and affect to know nothing of Kolb's intentions. Kolb was in the city yesterday and reiterated his purpose to be sworn in as governor, and to denounce the incoming governor as a fraud and usurper. He said: "If there is any trouble I will not be responsible for it. I will adopt only peaceable means to secure my rights."

THE SEELY CASE.

Actions Brought Against Baker's Estate by the Bank.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.--Six actions have been begun by the National Shoe and Leather Bank against as many parcels of real estate in this city, which it is claimed were purchased by the late Frederick Baker with money belonging to the bank. It is claimed that Baker fraudulently obtained the money by conspiracy with Seely, and that Baker invested the money in real estate in the names of other persons for his own benefit and that he actually owned some of this property.

It is declared in the bill that provisions to January 1, 1891, Baker owed the bank at least \$100,000, which he obtained in collusion with bookkeeper Seely, and fraudulently appropriated to his own use.

It is declared that Baker died insolvent, and that he made transfers of his property in order to defraud his creditors and practically the bank.

FACTORY BURNED.

The Losier Bicycle Works at Toledo Completely Destroyed.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 28.--The extensive bicycle factory of the Losier Manufacturing Company, said to be the second largest of the kind in the world, was completely destroyed by fire between 6:30 and 7 o'clock this evening.

The factory is nearly three miles from the center of the city, so that when the first of the fire apparatus arrived on the scene the flames had control of the building. There were only two hydrants from which to take water. Two streams were wholly inadequate and half an hour after the alarm was given the factory was almost a complete ruin.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a large tank of enamel fluid. The loss is about \$300,000, with insurance of \$250,000. The destruction of the factory comes at the time of its busiest season.

Wentley Chinaman.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.--Lee Hong Quong, reputed to be the wealthiest Chinaman in this city, who was shot in the head at his home, 926 Race street, on Monday by Lee Gion Yuen, died today. His wealth is estimated at \$300,000. Yuen owed him considerable money and when the latter tried to collect he was shot by his debtor.

Parkhurst-Fawcett.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., Nov. 28.--A beautiful church wedding took place here to-night in the M. E. church. The contracting parties were William Brewster Parkhurst and Miss Nellie Fawcett. The ring ceremony was used by the officiating minister, Rev. S. P. Crummett.

THE SUGAR TRUST

Will Shut Down All Its Refineries--The Fear of Free Sugar--President Havemeyer Talks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.--An evening paper says: Orders were issued today from the headquarters of the American Sugar Refinery in Wall street to shut down completely all the refineries of the company in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Fifty thousand operatives will be affected by the closing of the sugar works.

President H. O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refinery Company, said this morning: "The sugar business has been bad for some months past. We have been hoping against hope all along and tried to weather through the period of depression, trusting that business might improve and that we would soon be able to run our works to their fullest capacity, but everything was against us."

"The reaction that followed the passage of the tariff bill brought about a dull season, and the war among the wholesale grocers in several sections of the country still further tended to demoralize trade. When to this was added the excitement of an election canvass, and the general report that congress would pass a free sugar bill, making all sugars free, you can readily see that there was enough cause to compel us to shut down completely. "But we ran our works up to the present time with a reduced force in the hope Mincber-like that something would turn up. Our faith in the future has failed us, and, beginning to-morrow, we shall shut down all our works in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. This will affect 50,000 operatives."

"We cannot do anything else. We are sorry for our men and have been trying to ward it off all along. But the truth is we have been running our works at a loss for several months past. And it's time to call quits, too."

"The last Congress is responsible for the present situation, and if they pass the free sugar bill at Washington, as it is reported that they will, they will kill the sugar industry completely. Things could not be much worse than they are now. There is very little difference between the prices of raw and refined sugar, and there is no reason or justice in continuing business at a heavy loss."

WHAT SEARLES SAYS.

The Sugar Refineries Will Close Over Today and Resume Next Week.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.--John E. Searles, treasurer of the American Sugar Refinery Company, was seen this evening concerning the report that the refineries of the company in Boston, New York and Philadelphia were to be completely closed down, he said:

"They are closed down at the present and they will remain closed over Thanksgiving day."

"Will they remain closed long?" Mr. Searles was asked.

"Well I don't think they will reopen this week," he replied, "but we will resume business next week. So far as I am aware there is no intention of permanently closing the refineries."

Mr. Searles added that he had seen an account of an interview with H. C. Havemeyer, but knew nothing about it.

Now It's a Broom Combine.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 28.--A big consolidation of broom manufacturers was made in this city to-day. It is a stock company and will be known as the American Broom and Brush Company. It consists of the following firms: Myers & Parker, of Fultonville, N. Y.; E. Howard & Son, of Fort Hunter, N. Y.; Dallas Broom Company, Dallas, Pennsylvania, and the Goodman Manufacturing Company, of Richmond, Va. The various plants will be operated under the active management of the present owners.

The Mosquito Affair.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.--At the office of the Nicaraguan consulate it was said to-day that nothing had been received relative to the report that Great Britain had refused to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over Mosquito territory. Consul Dormitza is ill at his home, but his secretary said it was the opinion of Nicaraguans in this city that the rumor that the United States will send the North Atlantic squadron to Central American waters as a check to Great Britain was true.

Denny Will Contest.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 28.--When the state returning board canvassed the official vote for congressman to-day ex-Chief Justice Holt filed a long protest, as attorney for Judge George Denny, Republican, against a certificate of election being issued to W. C. Owens, Democrat, in the Ashland district, charging irregularities in certain counties.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The annual meeting of the Red Polled Cattle Club of America was held at Chicago yesterday.

All hope of the recovery of ex-Governor Owen Bowie, of Maryland, who was stricken with paralysis on Monday night, has been abandoned.

Mayor Bemis, of Omaha, has issued an appeal to the public for aid for the sufferers from the drought in the western counties of Nebraska.

Governor Patterson, of Pennsylvania, has granted a respite until February 6 to Antonio Rizzio, who was to have been hanged at Pottsville next Tuesday.

The information that the steel rail pool has been reorganized by a meeting at Philadelphia, is not denied by the Carnegie officials, neither is it confirmed.

Unknown dynamiters attempted to blow up No. 1 shaft of the Brazil (Ind.) Block Coal Company yesterday. A number of miners were in the shaft but miraculously escaped death. A reward is offered for the bomb throwers.

Forest fires are still raging over the bottoms of West Tennessee and destroying cotton, corn, fences, barns and other property. Eight lives have been lost in the fires, and it is estimated that more than a million of dollars in property has been destroyed.

Manager and Captain John Ward has resigned both his positions in the New York ball club. George Davis, third baseman, has been signed to manage and captain the team for the coming season. Ex-Captain Ward intends practicing law with a Wall street firm of lawyers.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Commissioner Miller's Annual Report Given to the Public.

A LARGE DECREASE IN RECEIPTS

But the Service in Good Condition and a Good Showing Otherwise--Interesting Statistics of the Bureau. Figures that Tell the Story of the Collections of the Internal Revenue Tax on Spirits, Wines, Cigars, Oleomargarine, &c.--The Cost of Collecting the Tax a Little Less Than Three Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.--The annual report of Joseph R. Miller, the commissioner of internal revenue, shows the total receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, to have been \$147,168,449, a decrease for the year of 13,836,540. The following table shows the receipts from the several sources during the last fiscal year and the increase or decrease as compared with the year next preceding:

Spirits \$86,259,252, decrease \$9,461,008; tobacco \$28,617,898, decrease \$3,271,813; fermented liquors \$31,414,788; decrease \$1,134,195.

Oleomargarine \$1,723,479, increase \$52,836; banks and bankers \$2,26, no change; miscellaneous \$147,168,449, decrease \$13,836,539.

The quantity of spirits, etc., on which tax was paid during the last fiscal year with the increase or decrease as compared with the fiscal year 1893 are given as follows: Spirits distilled from apples, peaches and grapes, 1,430,553 gallons, decrease 256,988; spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches and grapes, 87,346,834 gallons, decrease 10,111,514; fermented liquors, 33,334,783 barrels, decrease 1,219,534; number of cigars, cheroots and cigarettes weighing over three pounds per thousand, 4,006,917, 433, decrease 747,278,684; cigarettes weighing not over three pounds per thousand, 3,183,573,760, increase 6,881,060; cigarettes weighing over three pounds per thousand, 208,379, increase 208,379; snuff, 11,027,092 pounds, decrease 285,802; chewing and smoking tobacco, 235,451,805 pounds, decrease 16,947,944; oleomargarine, 66,427,900 pounds, increase 1,360,125. Of the receipts by states, Illinois is at the head of the list with \$30,942,233; Kentucky next with \$24,308,630; New York next with \$18,922,111; Ohio with \$12,454,898; Pennsylvania \$12,151,196.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue during the last year was \$3,975,994, or 2.70 per cent of the collections. The total number of Chinese registered on certificates applied for under the act of November 3, 1893, was 106,811 at a cost up to June 30, 1894, of \$42,399. The estimated expenses of the internal revenue service for the year ending June 30, 1895, are given as \$4,554,370. The report shows the work of the bureau in excellent condition, both in the office of the commissioner and in the field. Two thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine violations of internal revenue laws have been reported by the bureau agents during the year; 692 persons were arrested, property to the value of \$247,191 was reported for seizure, and \$40,271 for assessments for unpaid taxes and penalties. Of the 1,016 illicit stills seized, 998 were destroyed and 103 removed, an increase for the year of 210. In each of the Georgia and the Fifth North Carolina districts 231 stills were destroyed. There were no casualties whatever to officers or employees in the discharge of their duties during the year. The actual number and class of special tax payers in the United States on June 30, 1894, is given as follows:

Retail liquor dealers, 215,419; rectifiers, 1,494; wholesale liquor dealers, 4,565; manufacturers of stills, 26; brewers, 1,805; retail dealers in malt liquors, 52,618; wholesale liquor dealers in malt liquors, 5,518; manufacturers of oleomargarine, 21; retail dealers in oleomargarine, 7,400; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, 271. Total 249,137, which is a decrease for the fiscal year of 1,456. The number of distilleries operated during the year was 5,148. Of the number 1,541 were for grain, 12 for molasses and 3,595 for fruit. The quantity of grain used for the production of spirits during the year was 19,716,818 bushels, a decrease for the year of 9,313,591 bushels. The yield of spirits from each bushel of grain was 4.41 gallons, as against 4.24 gallons for 1892 and 4.35 for 1893. The report shows the number of cattle fed at grain distilleries during the year was 62,123; hogs, 25,554.

The kinds and quantities of spirits produced and deposited in distilling warehouses during the year is shown in gallons as follows:

Bourbon whiskey 15,518,349; rye whiskey 10,026,544; alcohol 10,570,070; rum 1,864,595; gin 1,287,977; high wines 126,500; pure neutral or cologne spirits 35,377,115; miscellaneous 14,434,336. The amounts of the leading kinds of spirits withdrawn from warehouses during the year are given in gallons as follows:

Bourbon whiskey 2,782,978; rye 9,512,038; alcohol 10,034,326; cologne spirits 31,474,235; miscellaneous 13,474,235. Total, 37,087,618.

The amount of distilled spirits withdrawn for export during the year 1894, was 6,114,417 gallons, as against 3,762,231 exported in 1893.

The amount of spirits in warehouses on June 30, 1894, was 115,993,078 gallons.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, 6,339 licenses were issued to domestic sugar producers intending to claim bounty on their product, and \$12,100,207 net, after deducting refundments, were disbursed by this office in payment of approved bounty claims. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893, \$7,342,077 and \$9,375,130, respectively, were disbursed as bounty on sugar, making, with the last year's bounty, a total disbursement of \$28,817,417, exclusive of administrative expenses incurred in executing the bounty law.

A President's Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.--The President and Mrs. Cleveland will spend Thanksgiving day quietly in the seclusion of their country home at Woodley. There will probably be no guests as the President is in no mood for entertainment.

AMERICAN FARMERS.

The Secretary of Agriculture's Annual Report--Important Statistics--The Currency Question Discussed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.--The annual report of the secretary of agriculture is particularly interesting because of its reference to current troubles with foreign governments over the importation of American products.

In the beginning, the secretary states that while \$600,000 have been covered back into the treasury from the annual appropriation, being 23 per cent of the entire amount, economy has not diminished efficiency. He reviews the subject of foreign markets and gives figures of our agricultural exports, especially those of Great Britain. That country paid during the year 1893 for American breadstuffs, provisions, cotton and tobacco over \$324,000,000. Including about \$10,000,000 worth of mineral oils with agricultural exports, the United Kingdom took 54.31 per cent of all exports of breadstuffs, provisions, mineral oils, cotton and tobacco.

Of dressed beef Great Britain took from us during the first six months of the year 1894 \$10,000,000 worth. Australia is our chief competitor for the trade. Mr. Morton deems it probable that the American farmer will find more advantages from the shipment of dressed beef than from the exportation of live cattle.

Referring to the frequent allegations on the part of the European governments that live animals from the United States are found diseased, the secretary expresses the opinion that those declarations are sometimes based on fear of infection, but are at other times made for economic reasons. He argues that if all American beef going abroad were shipped in the carcass, bearing the government certificate as to wholesomeness, it certainly could not be shut out on account of alleged diseases. He suggests that if certain European nations continue to insist on microscopic inspection of American pork and veterinary inspection of beef with governmental certification to each, the government of the United States might well insist upon inspection and certification by such foreign governments of all importations therefrom, whether edibles or beverages, intended for human consumption.

He reports a very large increase in the exports of beef and hog products for the year previous with, on the other hand, a marked decline in the exports of wheat.

The review of the foreign market leads him to certain conclusions as to the future of our export trade in agricultural products as follows: Competition of Russia, Argentina, Australia and other countries favored by conditions which enable them to grow wheat at a low cost, and especially by the proximity of their wheat growing region to water communications, warns American farmers to no longer depend upon wheat as a staple export crop. On the other hand, a good market, at fair prices, is to be found in the United Kingdom for barley and corn, owing to the great variety of uses to which it may be applied, promises to be in constant and increasing demand.

The secretary concludes a review of the inspection on export and inter-state meat with the recommendation that the law providing for the same be so amended as to compel the owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of inspection.

If, he argues, the inspection widen the market, thereby enhancing the price of their property, they, as the direct pecuniary beneficiaries, should agree to pay for it.

The Russian thistle is made the text for a suggestion that seeds of new grasses and other plants from abroad must be hereafter very carefully inspected.

In reviewing the work of the division of ornithology, the secretary earnestly denounces the war of extermination waged on birds "to satisfy the barbarous demands for ornamentation of feminine headwear," a practice which he declares to be cruel and senseless.

The report says the number of packages of seeds gratuitously distributed by the government in the year was over nine and a half million.

The report concludes with a statement showing that of the total exports this country for 1894, fiscal year, farm products aggregated \$928,000,000 worth, or 72.58 per cent of the whole. The markets of the world, he says, demand from the American farmer the very best quality of breadstuffs and materials. The farmer exchanges his products, the results of his labors, which have specific purchasing power, for money having a general purchasing power. Under the heading "For prime pork, give us prime currency," the secretary asks, "would the six hundred million dollars worth of farm products from the United States sold last year to foreign nations have been as remunerative to the American farmer if they had been paid for in silver as they have been when paid for in gold or its equivalent."

"When the standard coin of the republic shall be made of metal worth as much after it is melted as it purports to be worth in coin, and the mint values and the commodity values of all metallic money approximate equal to it, will not the American farmer and all other citizens become more permanently prosperous?"

If the American farmer, laborer and manufacturer are compelled by law to submit to the measurement of the value of the products of their efforts by a silver standard, will not the foreigner in buying those products use the same measure. With his beef, pork and cereals the American farmer buys money, and why should he not demand as superlative a quality in that which he buys as the domestic and foreign purchasers insist upon in that which he sells?

"If those buyers demand 'prime' beef and 'prime' pork, why should not the farmer demand 'prime' currency, the best measure of value, the most fair and fairly mediating of exchange in the most unflattering money which the world of commerce has ever evolved."

Assignment at New Martinsville.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

NEW MARTINSVILLE, W. VA., Nov. 28.--E. E. Stewart, a merchant of this place, assigned this afternoon. Under the law of the state there can be no preference. The liabilities will exceed the assets. Liabilities about \$5,000 and assets \$2,500. The principal creditors are Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia firms.

TO-DAY'S BIG GAME

Will Be Between Harvard and Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 28.--The foot ball teams of Pennsylvania and Harvard Universities will line up on the College gridiron at Thirty-seventh and Spruce streets at 2 p. m. to-morrow. It will be the first big Thanksgiving Day game that Philadelphia has ever had, and marks the close of a close and most eventful year in foot ball history. Both teams arrived in the city early this evening.

Captain Knipe, of Pennsylvania, reports his men to all be in the best of condition and the team will be exactly the same as the one which slew the Tigers on Jersey soil. They have had the benefit of a long rest since the Cornell game on the 17th and should be able to show their very best form against the crimson. The players have very little to say about to-day's game, but announce they will pursue the same tactics as exhibited against Princeton.

Manager Moore, of Harvard, announced that the eleven would be the same as met Yale, with the exception of Captain Emmons, who would take Cabot's place at left end; that Hayes would play left half back instead of Wrightington, and that Wheeler would look after Hollowell's position at left tackle. The betting is about even.

INDOOR BICYCLE RACES.

The Feature Yesterday Was the Ten Mile Professional Race.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.--The Garden was only fairly well filled to-night. Among the interesting professional events there was the ten mile race, with all the big riders in. The men entered in this race represented seven countries. The bank on the eastern turn had been cut down on the inside, and the riding was easier and with more safety. Winners of the finals were:

One mile, 2:40 class, Class A--Tom Butler, time, 2:29.

One mile, scratch, Class B--E. A. McDuffee, Everett, Mass.; time, 2:35 1-5.

Two mile handicap, limit 150 yards, Class A--Tom Butler won (35 yards); time, 5:06 2-5.

Five mile championship (indoor), Class B--C. M. Murphy, Flatbush, L. I.; time, 13:05 4-5. This is the American record (indoor), the old record being 13:06, made by this track last night.

Three mile scratch, Class A--W. A. Breaton won; time, 7:56 3-5.

Mile handicap, limit 70 yards, Class B--Nat Butler won; time, 2:23 3-5.

Ten mile scratch--Professional heats of three miles each--First heat won by A. C. Zimmerman; time, 7:45 2-5. Second heat won by Alex Verheyen, Germany; time, 8:20. Luigi Colombo, Italy, fell on the last lap and did not finish. He was in good position for second place at the time he fell. Third heat won by H. C. Wheeler, Adrian Guerry, France, was in this heat, but stopped after riding a mile. He has not felt well since he reached this country, and has appeared under difficulties. Wheeler did not finish the third mile. No time was taken. Fourth heat won by A. C. Edwards, London, England; time, 8:17 4-5. Fifth heat won by W. A. Martin, Detroit; time, 7:38 4-5.

The winners of the five heats started in the final and Berio, the fastest second, also rode in the final. Final heat won by Martin; second, Wheeler; third, Verheyen; time, 27:59. Zimmerman started but dropped out on the second last lap.

One mile, scratch--Professional final heat was a dead heat between Harry Wheeler and Verheyen, Germany. It was the finest heat yet seen in the tournament. Wheeler started out at a killing pace and the only one to follow and make a fight was Verheyen. Wheeler continued to lead with the German fully forty feet in the rear.

It was on the last lap that Verheyen with a Zimmerman burst of speed, caught Wheeler, who was working with all his might, and they rode in side by side, while the audience nearly went wild with excitement. It was some minutes before the judges could come to a decision and in the meantime cries of "Wheeler, Wheeler," came from all parts of the house. The run off will be held to-morrow.

Sistersville News.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

SISTERSVILLE, Nov. 28.--The Ivy Club gave its third ball and reception to-night at Boyers and Pollock's hall. It was a success in every respect, about forty couples, the very elite of society from here, Marietta, Parkersburg, Belaire and Wheeling, participated. The ladies present could not have been beaten in point of beauty and costumes anywhere. At 12 o'clock everybody adjourned to the Hotel Newell, where a tempting banquet was spread. Afterwards dancing was continued until 4 a. m. The Parkersburg Opera House orchestra made the music.

An exciting runaway occurred yesterday about noon. A team belonging to a man named Hartgrave became scared at a school girl swinging a book at them, and started down Wells street as a gallop. For a wonder the team, and no damage was done. The team ran down over the hill at the foot of Wells street until a fence and was stopped.

Miss Marie Clements, of Belaire, O., is visiting Miss Kate Davis at the Hotel Newell.

Sheriff J. W. Kessler and C. S. Buchanan, of Woodfield, O., are in town. G. B. Slemakor was in Wheeling yesterday on business.

Councilman Z. T. Robertson, of Wheeling, was in the city to-day.

Sheriff G. W. Sine, of Middlebourne, was here yesterday.

H. F. Dickinson, advance agent of Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Company is at the Newell.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. Logan Drug Co.'s drug store.

That oily and rough skin cured, and the face and hands beautified by Johnson's Oriental Soap; medicated and highly perfumed. Charles R. Goetz and W. W. Irwin.

TILLMAN IS MAD.

Demagogic Governor of South Carolina Attacks Judge Goff.

ANNUAL MESSAGE FULL OF GINGER

And Entirely Characteristic of the Author--He Doesn't Even Hesitate to Make an Indecent Assault on Judge Goff, of This State, in Discussing the Issue Between Himself and the Militiamen Who Refused to Surrender Their Arms During the Dispensary Riots.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.--On the opening of the two houses of the legislature to-day Gov. Tillman's message was received. It read like other of his statements, full of ginger. It recounts the history of Darlington dispensary riots at length, defending his course, charging riots as the outcome of a conspiracy of the whisky men. It denounces the refusal of the militia to obey orders and advises remodeling the militia system and laws giving the commander in chief power to disband companies at will. The governor especially censures the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, for the refusal to surrender arms, claimed as private property, and charges that Judge Goff, of the United States court, purposely delays a decision as to the title thereon until after the expiration of Tillman's term as governor, so as to require proceedings to be begun anew. The message advises metropolitan police system for Charleston City with a few to the forcement of the dispensary law.

The exact language of that portion of Governor Tillman's message referring to the contest pending in the federal courts between the state and the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, over guns, and containing his attack on Judge Goff, is as follows:

"These papers show conclusively that the arms are state property, subject to the disposition and orders of the governor, and a prompt decision to that effect from the bench was what we had a right to expect, but the Honorable Judge Goff, of the United States court of appeals, 'took the papers' and has them. Yet no decision has been rendered, and after next week B. R. Tillman can no longer call himself governor of South Carolina."

"Herein lies the dirty trick to which Judge Goff has lent himself. One would have supposed that he had too much self respect and regard for his high office to descend so low."

THE FIDELITY FRAUDS.

President Dingman's Bail Fixed at \$11,000--The Other Officers Also Give Bonds.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 28.--The officers of the Fidelity Building and Loan Association were called for a preliminary hearing to-day before Magistrate Doherty.

Women constituted the largest part of the audience, and they had come to testify against the prisoners.

Charles H. McKee, attorney for President Harrison Dingman and W. M. Henry, announced that his clients would waive a hearing and be bound over for court. Messrs. Henry, Thompson, Stevenson and Judge Mohan, of Washington, were also present, representing Dingman and Henry. They were surprised to learn that a hearing had been waived, and wanted to know on whose authority it had been done. The matter was finally settled and the bail fixed at \$11,000.

<